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This report, limited to the University of Wisconsin Centers, is based on the kinds and amounts of space available in the 1962–63 academic year and includes analyses of space utilization. The eight centers are located at Fox Valley, Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marathon County, Marinette, Racine, and Sheboygan. The study supplements the data collected in conjunction with the physical facilities survey and space utilization study of the Wisconsin State Colleges and the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1961.

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A SURVEY OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

(Supplement to CCHE #20, 1962)

FALL, 1962

ED000835

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

This study, limited to the University of Wisconsin Centers, supplements the data collected in conjunction with the physical facilities survey and utilization study of the Wisconsin State Colleges and the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1961. Since these data for Centers were not requested until the fall of 1962, it was felt that the survey should be completed utilizing the most recent enrollments and class schedules for the first semester of the 1962-63 academic year. This analysis is presented to acquaint the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education with the kinds and amount of space available to the University of Wisconsin Centers.

The definitions of terms, methods of data collection, techniques of analysis and underlying assumptions are essentially the same as those in the Joint Staff Study 5, (CCHE 20, 1962). Because of some different characteristics of the University Centers as compared with other units of the University of Wisconsin and the State Colleges, there are certain limitations to this study, indicated below.

No studies of space utilization of centers in other states are available so that comparisons may be made with the University of Wisconsin Centers. However, the comparable statistics for the Madison and Milwaukee campuses of the University and the Wisconsin State Colleges are provided so that some points of focus may be available. In addition, data from the 1958 survey of the

University Centers are included, where appropriate, so that some comparisons may be made between 1958 and 1962.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

As was the case with the previous survey of physical facilities at the University Centers, there are a number of limitations to this study. First, because of the nature of the programs of study and necessary flexibility in scheduling so that students may obtain courses at times when they are able to take them, it is difficult to make comparisons of the utilization of instructional space at the University Centers with utilization at other collegiate institutions, either inside or outside of the State of Wisconsin

Second, there are still two Centers which do not have their own facilities under their complete control. The Sheboygan Center currently occupies space in a former high school building, sharing these facilities with the Sheboygan Vocational School. A new building is now under construction for the University Center at Sheboygan, and classes in this structure are scheduled to begin in the second semester of the 1963-64 school year. The Marinette Center shares its facilities with the Marinette Vocational School. This, of course, means that the Sheboygan and Marinette Centers do not have complete control over scheduling of classes. It seemed of limited value to analyze completely the data collected for institutions which had little or no control over the hours at which rooms would be available for their use, the size of rooms in which classes would be held, or the times that special instructional space, e.g.,

auditoriums, gymnasiums, would be available. Therefore, for the Sheboygan Center there is simply a listing of available space while no data were compiled for Marinette.

A third limitation to this study is found in the fact that the Centers lack much of the variations of space found in larger institutions. Although each of the seven Centers surveyed now has library space, one has no auditorium, only two have physical education facilities, none has a laboratory school, and there is very little other active instructional space. The absence of these categories of space, again, makes comparison with other institutions of higher education tenuous.

In spite of these limitations, this survey is of some importance for the six Centers which now have their own buildings. It clearly demonstrates that some of the Centers are relatively crowded, for example, Racine and Fox Valley, and in recognition of this fact both of these communities have planned new or additional facilities. It also provides some interesting comparisons among the Centers themselves and with the University and State College systems which were surveyed in the fall of 1961.

It is hoped that this study will prove useful to the Centers as they attempt to improve utilization in the future and as a catalogue of available space at these parts of the University System.

BUILDINGS AVAILABLE IN THE FALL OF 1962

Five of the eight University Centers--Fox Valley, Green Bay, Kenosha,

Manitowoc and Marathon County--have occupied new buildings since the 1958 physical facilities study. (Supplement to Joint Staff Study XXXIII, May, 1961). The opening of new buildings by these Centers has provided an added impetus to increased enrollments in the freshman-sophomore programs as is indicated below in the enrollment statistics. The new Fox Valley Center, opened in September, 1960, has already shown a need for an addition to the new building to handle a greater number of students, and this new facility is expected to be occupied by September, 1963. The new Green Bay Center building opened in February of 1962, while the Kenosha building was completed for classes meeting in September, 1961. The Manitowoc Center building is the latest to be occupied, the first classes meeting in the new facility in September of 1962. The Marathon County Center now occupies not only its own new building, but is also utilizing the old building which it had until the new structure was completed in February, 1960. This older building was a former County Normal School. In addition to this, the Marathon County Center also has available for physical education activities the Youth Building belonging to the Marathon County Board. Such activities involve approximately twenty-two hours per week in this building. The fact that the newer buildings were planned for larger than current enrollments should be considered in analyzing the data below.

The other Center which has exclusive control of its own building is in Racine. This structure is a former elementary school. Racine County plans to construct a new facility within the very near future to replace that presently

being utilized, although no completion date has as yet been set.

Enrollments for the University of Wisconsin Centers are indicated below for the period since the last survey in the fall of 1958. Between that year and the fall of 1962 there has been an overall percentage increase in freshman-sophomore Center enrollments of 71 percent. By way of contrast, enrollment of students in the first two years at the University increased only 35 percent, while that at the State Colleges grew 57 percent during the same period. Chart One gives the enrollment picture since the fall of 1958 for all eight Centers.

CHART ONE

UNIVERSITY CENTER ENROLLMENTS

University Center.	Fall 1958	Fall 1959	Fall 1960	Fall 1961	Fall 1962
Fox Valley	143	167	290	429	475
Green Bay	345	374	323	490	590
Kenosha	337	365	414	448	549
Manitowoc	91	131	164	167	232
Marathon County	220	294	348	394	390
Marinette	38	37	43	64	66
Racine	397	431	449	429	458
Sheboygan	140	157	135	173	164
	1,711	1,956	2,166	2,594	2,924

CLASSROOMS

The definition of classroom space in the University Centers is the same as that used for other collegiate institutions whose facilities have been surveyed by the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education: Any instructional room used chiefly for lectures, recitation, and seminar type of class meetings. There are 57 rooms at the seven University Centers (excluding Marinette) which fall within this definition--15 more than in all eight Centers in 1958. These 57 rooms are 100 percent classrooms--that is, auditoriums and other special purposes rooms are not included in this number even though they might be used for an occasional lecture period.

Of the 57 100 percent classrooms, all but six are in full-time University Center buildings; the Sheboygan Center, as previously noted, shares its facilities with the Sheboygan Vocational School. The many types of analysis appropriate for classrooms in institutions which exercise direct control over assignment and scheduling are not meaningful when such control is limited because facilities are shared or allotted by other institutions. For instance, a measure of the average room periods per week per room has little relevance for improving the room utilization of a Center which shares the use of its rooms with a local adult and vocational school.

In view of this limitation, complete analysis has not been performed for the Sheboygan Center. Where appropriate, however, description of the physical facilities situation will be made for this Center. Since Marinette did not participate in this survey, no data are included for this Center.

MEASURES OF CLASSROOM UTILIZATION

The Assignable Square Feet of Classroom Space per Student is calculated using the enrollments for September, 1962. As indicated in Chart Two, the average assignable square feet per student enrolled at the six centers is 17.9 and the range is from 9.7 at Fox Valley to 32.0 at Manitowoc. In 1958, for the three Centers which had their own buildings the average assignable square feet of classroom space per student enrolled was 15.9. To provide some basis for comparison, the averages for the University and the State Colleges for the fall of 1961 are included in the chart. The Center average is considerably higher (by over six square feet) than the all-institutional average in the fall of 1961. This was also the case in 1958.

The Assignable Square Feet Per Student Station for Classrooms (Chart Three) is 16.6, the same as the State College average in the fall of 1961, and the range is from 13.7 at Kenosha to 19.4 at Marathon County. This is slightly lower than the average (18.3) for the three Centers which occupied their own facilities in 1958 and undoubtedly reflects the construction of new buildings more clearly designed for specific classroom needs. The average for the six University Centers indicates that there are now fewer large rooms with fixed seats than there were in 1958 and than there currently are at the Madison campus of the University.

The Average Number of Room Periods Used Per Week (Chart Four) is a measure which affords schools data by which to judge their own room scheduling. The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education has a general standard

for the University and State Colleges of 30 periods for each classroom per week. The average of the six Centers is 22.0 periods per week, ranging from 14.5 at Manitowoc to 37.3 at Fox Valley. The lower figure at Manitowoc reflects the fact that its new building which opened in September of 1962 was being planned for enrollment increases while the extremely high figure for the Fox Valley Center indicates the relative crowdedness which the new addition is designed to ameliorate. The all-institutional average for the University and State Colleges in the fall of 1961 was 28.4 periods per week per classroom, and again the Centers are closer to the State College figure than to the University. For the three University Centers surveyed in 1958 the average was 26.51.

The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education has established a standard of 67 percent for Student Stations Utilized During Regular Class Periods. The average for seven University Centers, including Sheboygan, is 55.5 percent of student stations utilized, ranging from 44.6 percent at Marathon County to 62.5 percent at Racine (Chart Five). This figure is approximately the same as that for all the Centers in 1958 (54.3 percent) and that of the all-institutional average of the University and the State Colleges in the fall of 1961 (54.6 percent).

CHART TWO

ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET OF CLASSROOM SPACE PER STUDENT ENROLLED

Fall, 1962

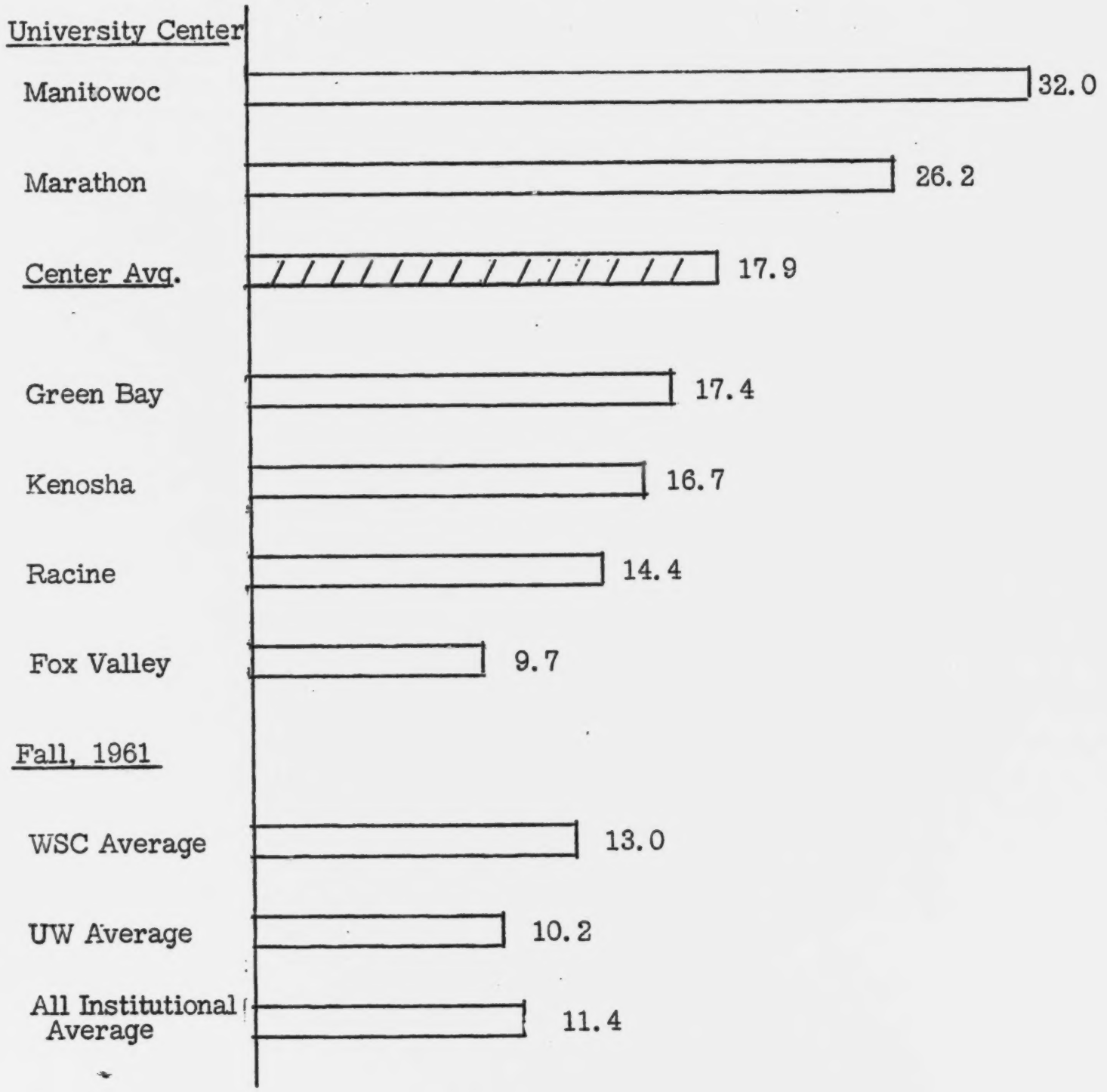


CHART THREE

ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET PER STUDENT STATION FOR CLASSROOMS

Fall, 1962

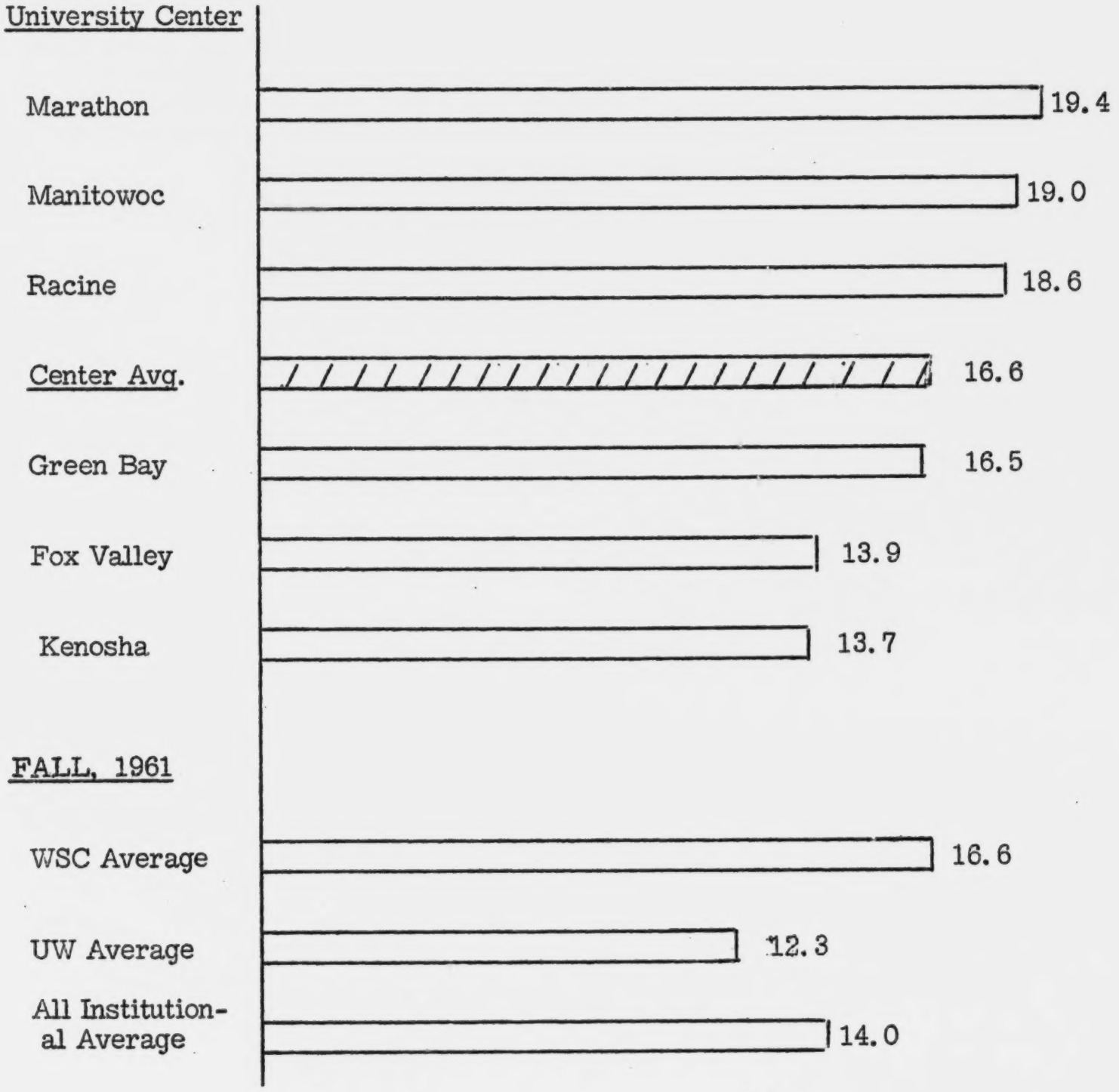


CHART FOUR

AVERAGE ROOM PERIODS USED PER WEEK PER ROOM FOR CLASSROOMS

Fall, 1962

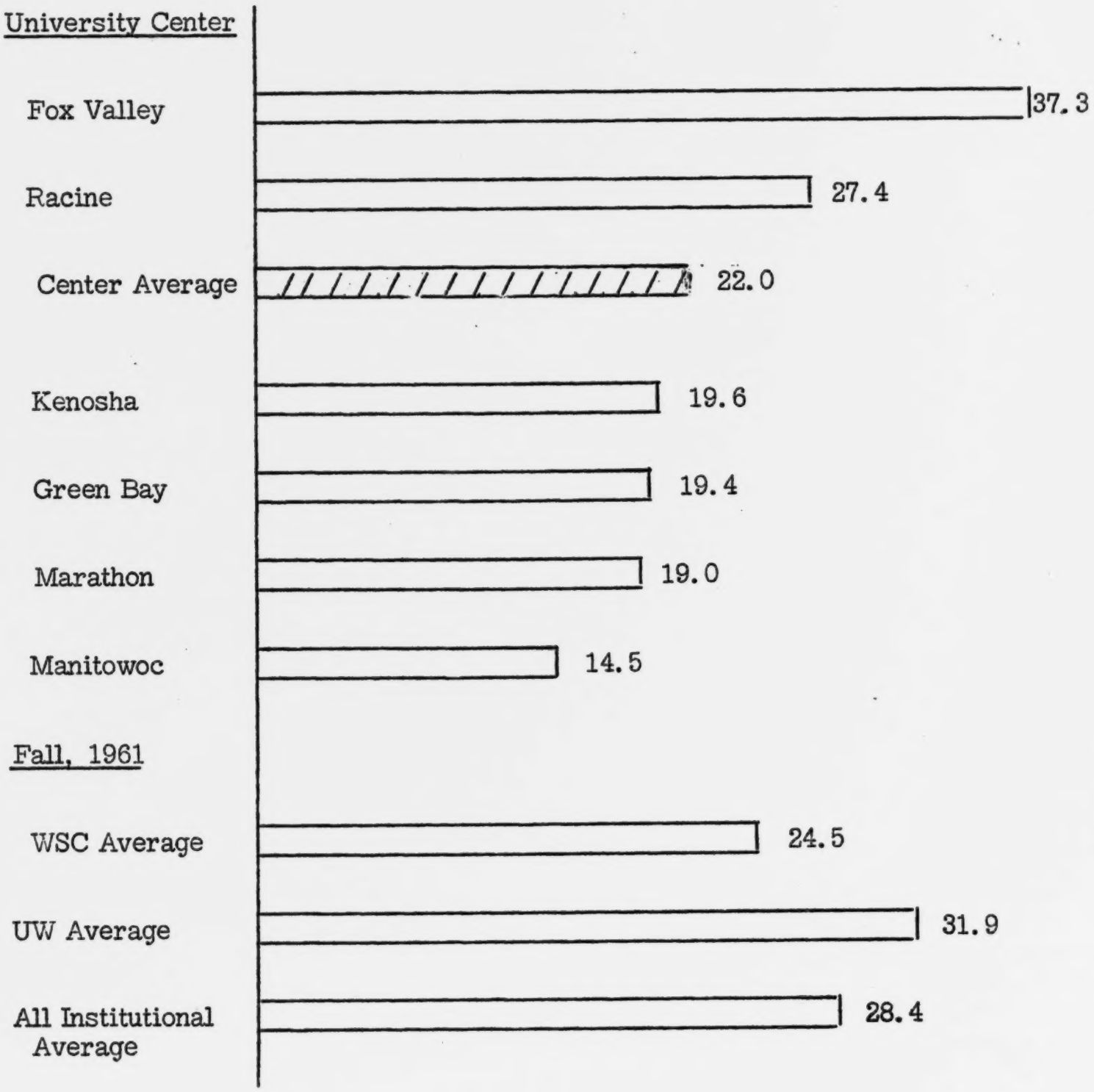
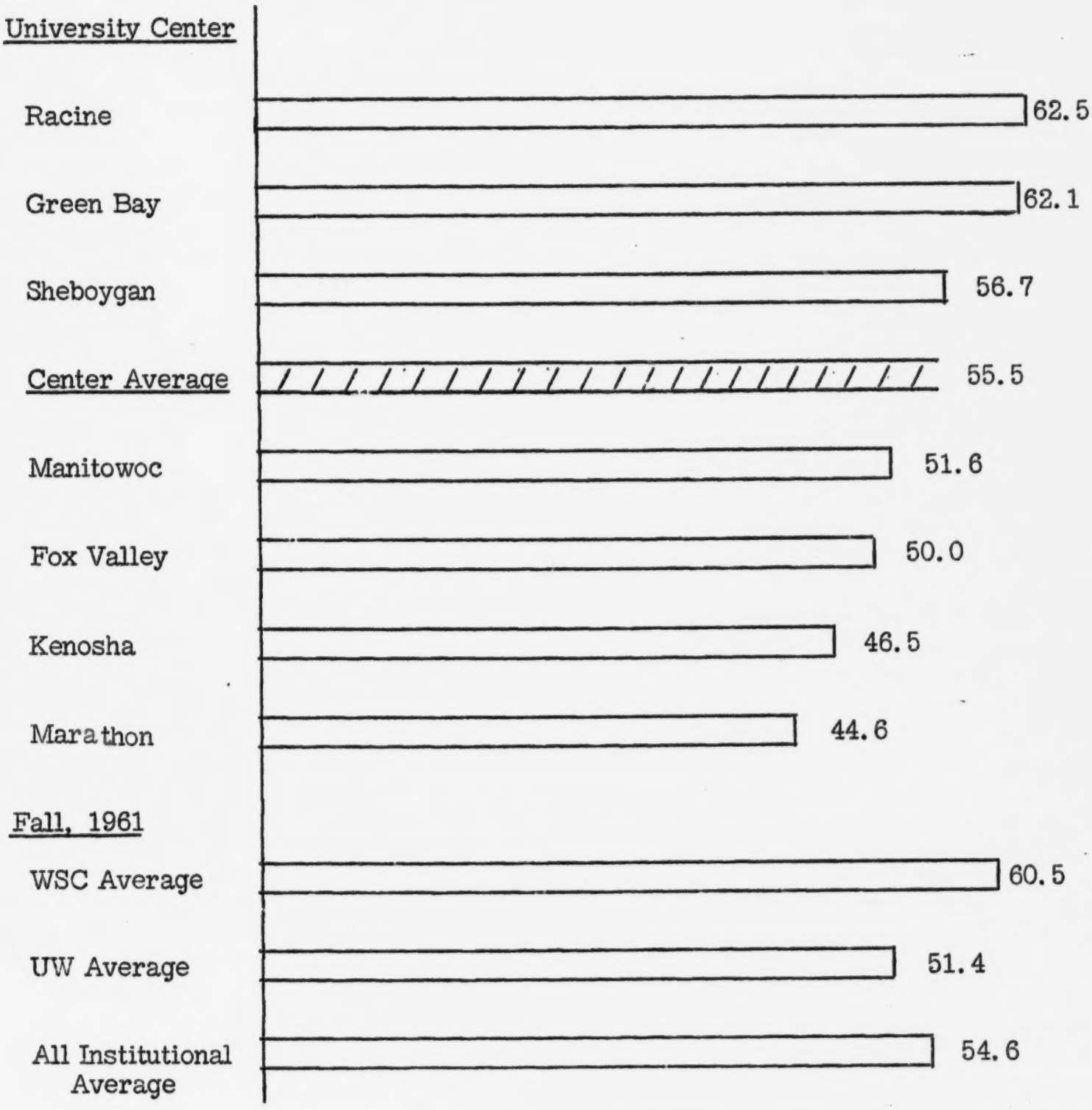


CHART FIVE

PERCENT OF STUDENT STATIONS UTILIZED FOR CLASSROOMS
DURING SCHEDULED PERIODS (WITHOUT AUDITORIUMS)

Fall, 1962



The Extent of Utilization of Different Size Groups of Classrooms (Chart Six) gives some insight into the overall classroom utilization by demonstrating the relationship between size and utilization. For purposes of this analysis, classroom sizes are defined in terms of the number of student stations in the rooms. The sizes considered are 1-20 (probably seminar rooms), 21-50 (lecture rooms), 51-100 (large lecture rooms), 101+ (Auditorium-type lecture rooms).

In each of the six University Centers the majority of rooms are of the 21-50 student station type, with a range from 58 percent at Green Bay to 83 percent at Fox Valley. It is noteworthy that in classrooms of this size the greatest percentage of student stations is utilized. At the University Centers, the large rooms with over 100 student stations, including auditoriums utilized as classrooms some periods per week, are not used as often as rooms with 21-50 student stations, but generally more periods per week than rooms with 1-20 student stations. However, the percentage of student stations utilized goes down as the size of the room increases. Thus it appears that at the Centers student station utilization is at its best in rooms with fewer than 51 seats in them, and this was also true of the University and State Colleges in the fall of 1961.

The area per seat in rooms varies inversely with the size of the room at the University Centers as at the University and State Colleges, the larger rooms having the smallest area per student station and the smaller rooms having the largest area per student station. This is not an unexpected relationship.

The five University Centers with new buildings have obviously planned their new structures with a variety of programs in mind. Thus each one has at least one large lecture room with over 100 student stations but with the majority of rooms in the 21-50 category.

CHART SIX

UTILIZATION OF CLASSROOMS BY STUDENT STATION CAPACITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

Percent of Classroom by Capacity		Average Room Periods Used	Percent Student Stations Occupied	Assn. Square Feet Per Student Station
Fox Valley	%			
1 - 20	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	83	37.7	67.5	15.9
51 - 100	-	-	-	-
101+	17	35.0	28.2	11.7
Green Bay				
1 - 20	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	75	22.6	68.8	17.3
51 - 100	8	14.0	62.5	16.7
101+	17	8.0	43.6	15.7
Kenosha				
1 - 20	10	12.0	77.4	29.9
21 - 50	70	22.3	69.4	17.9
51 - 100	-	-	-	-
101+	20	14.0	21.0	10.4
Manitowoc				
1 - 20	14	10.0	94.0	32.4
21 - 50	72	18.0	61.0	19.1
51 - 100	-	-	-	-
101+	14	14.0	33.4	17.3

Chart six (continued)

	%			
Marathon County				
1 - 20	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	67	17.3	56.5	26.7
51 - 100	22	22.0	51.9	15.7
101+	11	23.0	30.1	12.9
Racine				
1 - 20	11	18.0	82.8	17.6
21 - 50	78	28.6	61.4	21.6
51 - 100	11	29.0	62.7	10.7
101+	-	-	-	-

An analysis of the number of room periods used per week is made more meaningful by the knowledge of the hours of the day during which utilization is high or low. Charts Seven through Twelve indicate Room Distribution for Scheduled Periods for the six Centers which have control over their scheduling of rooms. As has been the case elsewhere in Wisconsin's public institutions, early morning and mid-afternoon hours generally show the greatest room period use from Monday through Friday. However, several Centers, notably Fox Valley, Kenosha and Racine, have a high degree of classroom utilization in evening hours, and all Centers show some classes scheduled. None of the Centers scheduled classes for Saturday. Because of some differences in time scheduling, the data in these charts are not strictly comparable, that is the fourth class period at Kenosha might not be the fourth period at Green Bay, but the general pattern is nonetheless clear from the calculations.

CHART SEVEN

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% CLASSROOMS
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, FOX VALLEY

Fall, 1962

6 Classrooms

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	100	83	100	83	67	0
2	100	75	100	83	83	0
3	100	83	100	83	50	0
4	83	58	83	58	83	0
5	33	33	33	33	33	0
6	100	92	100	92	50	0
7	17	33	17	33	0	0
8	33	33	33	33	33	0
9	67	58	83	58	50	0
10	25	25	42	25	17	0
11	50	75	75	75	0	0
12	92	50	100	50	0	0
13	50	25	58	25	0	0
14	0	8	0	8	0	0

CHART EIGHT

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% CLASSROOMS
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, GREEN BAY

Fall, 1962

11 Classrooms

Period	M	T	W	TH	F	S
1	64	45	64	45	64	0
2	55	64	45	55	36	0
3	45	45	55	45	36	0
4	73	50	64	50	55	0
5	9	0	9	9	9	0
6	55	55	64	55	55	0
7	55	27	55	18	55	0
8	50	27	50	27	45	0
9	9	9	9	0	0	0
10	0	23	0	23	0	0
11	0	0	9	9	0	0
12	64	27	64	36	0	0
13	9	0	9	9	0	0
14	9	0	0	0	0	0

CHART NINE

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% CLASSROOMS
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, KENOSHA

Fall, 1962

9 Classrooms

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	44	11	44	11	33	0
2	56	22	56	22	44	0
3	44	33	56	44	44	0
4	44	22	56	33	11	0
5	22	22	22	11	11	0
6	67	56	78	56	22	0
7	44	28	44	17	33	0
8	22	11	33	11	33	0
9	22	11	22	11	11	0
10	6	17	17	6	11	0
11	50	89	50	67	0	0
12	56	33	56	33	0	0
13	33	11	33	22	0	0
14	6	0	6	0	0	0

CHART TEN

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% CLASSROOMS
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, MANITOWOC

Fall, 1962

7 Classrooms

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	43	29	43	29	43	0
2	71	29	71	29	71	0
3	43	29	43	29	29	0
4	43	14	43	14	43	0
5	0	21	0	21	14	0
6	14	71	14	71	43	0
7	57	29	57	29	29	0
8	14	29	14	29	29	0
9	14	7	14	7	21	0
10	7	0	21	0	0	0
11	0	14	29	14	0	0
12	0	14	29	14	0	0
13	0	14	14	14	0	0
14	0	7	0	0	0	0

CHART ELEVEN

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% CLASSROOMS
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, MARATHON

Fall, 1962

9 Classrooms

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	89	33	78	56	44	0
2	56	56	56	56	44	0
3	56	44	56	44	44	0
4	0	44	11	33	44	0
5	67	11	67	11	44	0
6	33	44	33	44	44	0
7	11	22	11	22	11	0
8	22	44	22	44	44	0
9	22	22	11	22	11	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	17	22	17	22	0	0
12	33	11	33	11	0	0
13	11	11	11	11	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHART TWELVE

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% CLASSROOMS
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, RACINE

Fall, 1962

9 Classrooms

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	78	44	78	44	33	0
2	67	89	56	89	78	0
3	89	78	89	78	78	0
4	11	67	56	67	78	0
5	11	11	11	11	44	0
6	78	78	78	89	56	0
7	78	67	89	78	44	0
8	33	22	44	22	11	0
9	22	0	22	0	0	0
10	11	0	0	0	0	0
11	22	0	22	11	0	0
12	56	22	44	33	0	0
13	44	22	56	33	0	0
14	6	0	11	6	0	0

TEACHING LABORATORIES

There are 33 teaching laboratories, defined as instructional rooms equipped for a specific purpose, in seven University Centers. Thirty-two of these laboratories are in Centers which control their own facilities, while Sheboygan has a single teaching laboratory. The facilities available are naturally those required for freshmen and sophomore introductory science, music and drafting courses, and as a result there is not the diversity of specialized laboratory facilities at the University Centers that there is at the University itself, or at the State Colleges. Not included in these 33 teaching laboratories or in the analysis of their utilization are two additional laboratories, one at Green Bay and the other at Kenosha, which were not being utilized at all in the fall semester because necessary equipment had not yet been installed.

The Assignable Square Feet of Laboratory Space Per Student Enrolled (Chart Thirteen) at the six University Centers is slightly more than at the University and the State Colleges. For these six Centers the assignable square feet per student enrolled is 15.8 with a range from 10.3 at Racine to 28.2 at Manitowoc. In 1958, for the three Centers which had their own buildings, the average assignable square feet of laboratory space per student enrolled was 12.4. To provide some basis for comparison, the State College average in 1961 was 14.1 assignable square feet, while the University average was 12.7. Thus the University Centers have a slightly higher average than the all-institutional average of 13.4 in the fall of 1961.

The Assignable Square Feet Per Student Station for Laboratories (Chart Fourteen) is 53.9, with a range from 40.8 at Racine to 66.6 at Marathon County. There is a close relationship between the assignable square feet of laboratory space per student enrolled and assignable square feet per student station. The Racine Center, with the least number of square feet per student enrolled, also has the least number of square feet per student station. This fact may well reflect the difficulty in providing for flexibility in laboratory areas. Because of the specialized equipment and facilities required, classes cannot be shifted from room to room to compensate for additional students. When more students appear, additional student stations must be added in the laboratories which are being utilized, or more than one student must occupy a single student station.

The average of 53.9 assignable square feet per student station at the six University Centers compares with a figure of 43.1 for the three Centers with control of their own facilities in 1958, reflecting the additional space acquired as a result of new construction. Comparable statistics showed 42.1 assignable square feet per student station at the State Colleges and 47.4 at the University in the fall of 1961.

The Average Room Periods Used Per Week Per Teaching Laboratory ranges from 10.4 at the Marathon County Center to 22.5 at Fox Valley, with an average for the six Centers of 14.0 (Chart Fifteen). The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education has established a general standard for teaching laboratory use at the University and State Colleges of 24 periods per week for each classroom. In 1958, for the three Centers which controlled their own facilities,

the average was 17 periods per week. The all-institutional average for the State Colleges and University in the fall of 1961 was 20.8 periods per week. Again the average room period use per week for laboratories at the Fox Valley Center indicates its relative crowdedness.

With the relatively smaller enrollments at the Centers as compared with the State Colleges and the University, it seems only natural that specialized rooms are even more difficult to utilize at anything near capacity. At the Centers this problem is made more acute because laboratory classes are often taught by instructors who travel from Center to Center during the week, offering the same kind of specialized instruction at each. Moreover, if a Center must offer a science course for which a specialized laboratory is essential, it may well be that this room cannot be utilized for any other type of instruction. It may be that these factors will prevent the Centers from attaining the Coordinating Committee standard for utilization of laboratories at 24 hours per week.

In the case of Student Station Utilization for Teaching Laboratories, (Chart Sixteen) the seven Centers, including Sheboygan, show a higher average percentage than either the State Colleges or the University, and slightly above the Coordinating Committee standard of 80 percent. The range is from 69.9 percent at Kenosha to 88.6 percent at the Racine Center, with an average of 81.1 percent. Thus, while the Centers are considerably lower than the other

institutions for room period utilization, they are higher when student station use is considered, and the Racine Center is almost 9 percent above the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education standard. This would indicate the nature of the scheduling problems for teaching laboratories at the Centers. Laboratory use is scheduled fewer hours, but this fact appears to increase the student station utilization in any one period. In 1958, student station utilization for laboratories at the Centers was 70.8 percent so that there has been a significant increase since that time. The University was using its laboratory student stations at 62.1 percent in the fall of 1961, and the State Colleges at 72.1 percent.

All of the laboratories at the University Centers have accommodations for seats in the 1 to 50 range, with the majcrity in the 21-50 student station category. The smallest laboratory seats 12 students and the largest 32. There seems to be no substantial difference, in most cases, between the room period or student station utilization of the 1-20 and 21-50 size laboratories. The assignable square feet per student station, however, is larger for the smaller size laboratories than for those in the 21-50 size. (Chart Seventeen)

CHART THIRTEEN

ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET OF LABORATORY SPACE PER STUDENT ENROLLED

Fall, 1962

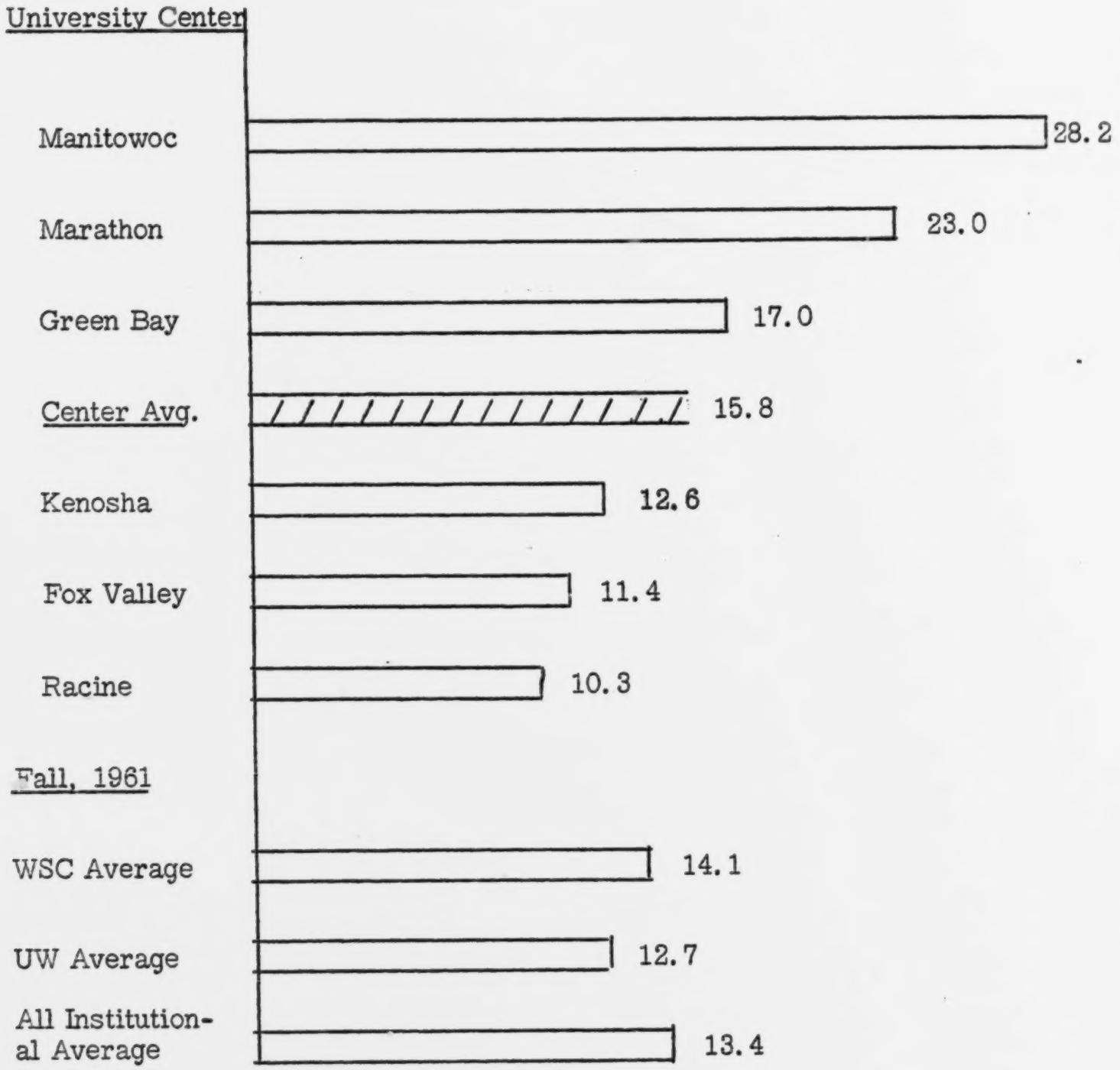


CHART FOURTEEN

ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET PER STUDENT STATION FOR LABORATORIES

Fall, 1962

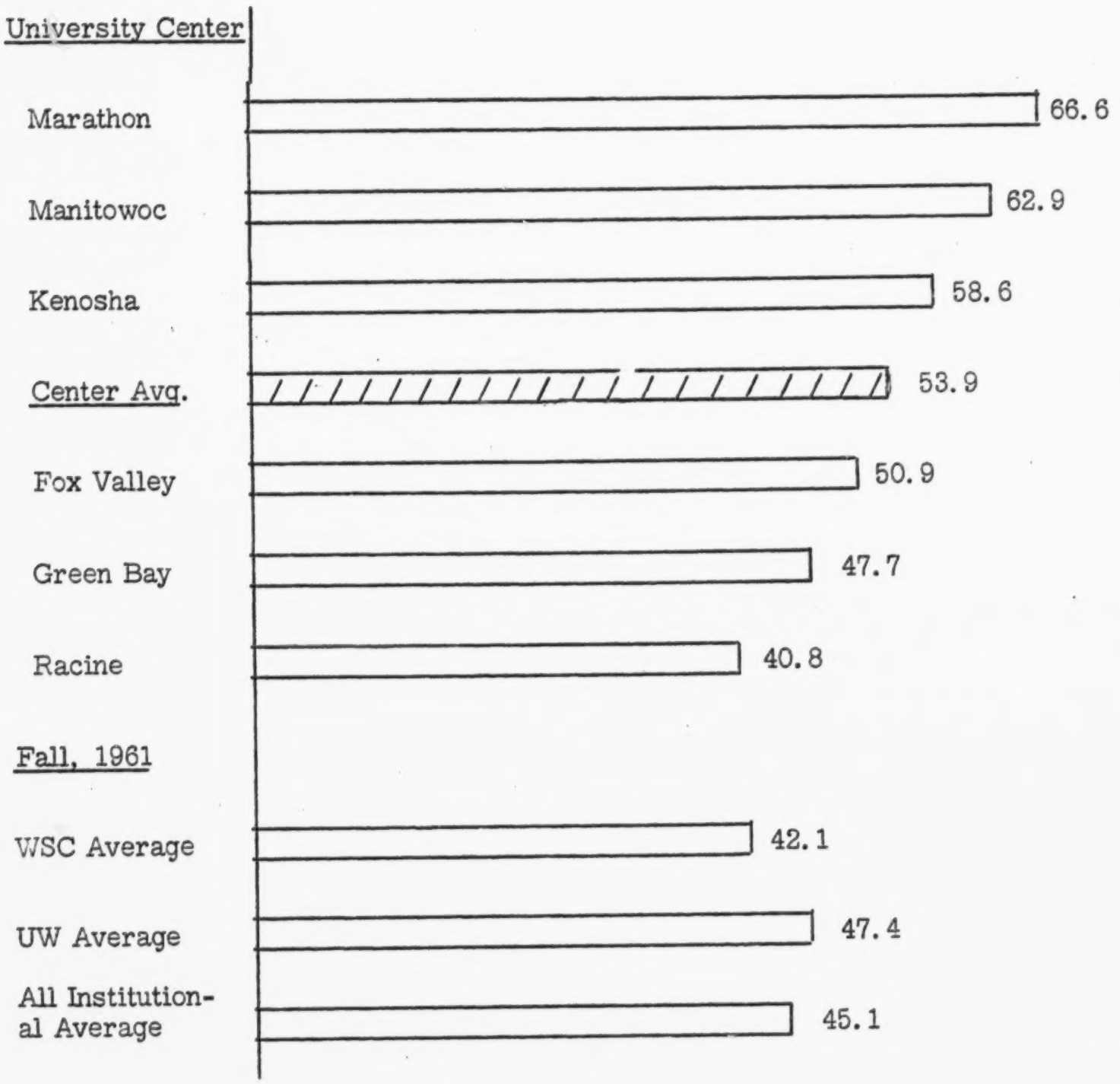


CHART FIFTEEN

AVERAGE ROOM PERIODS USED PER WEEK PER ROOM FOR LABORATORIES

Fall, 1962

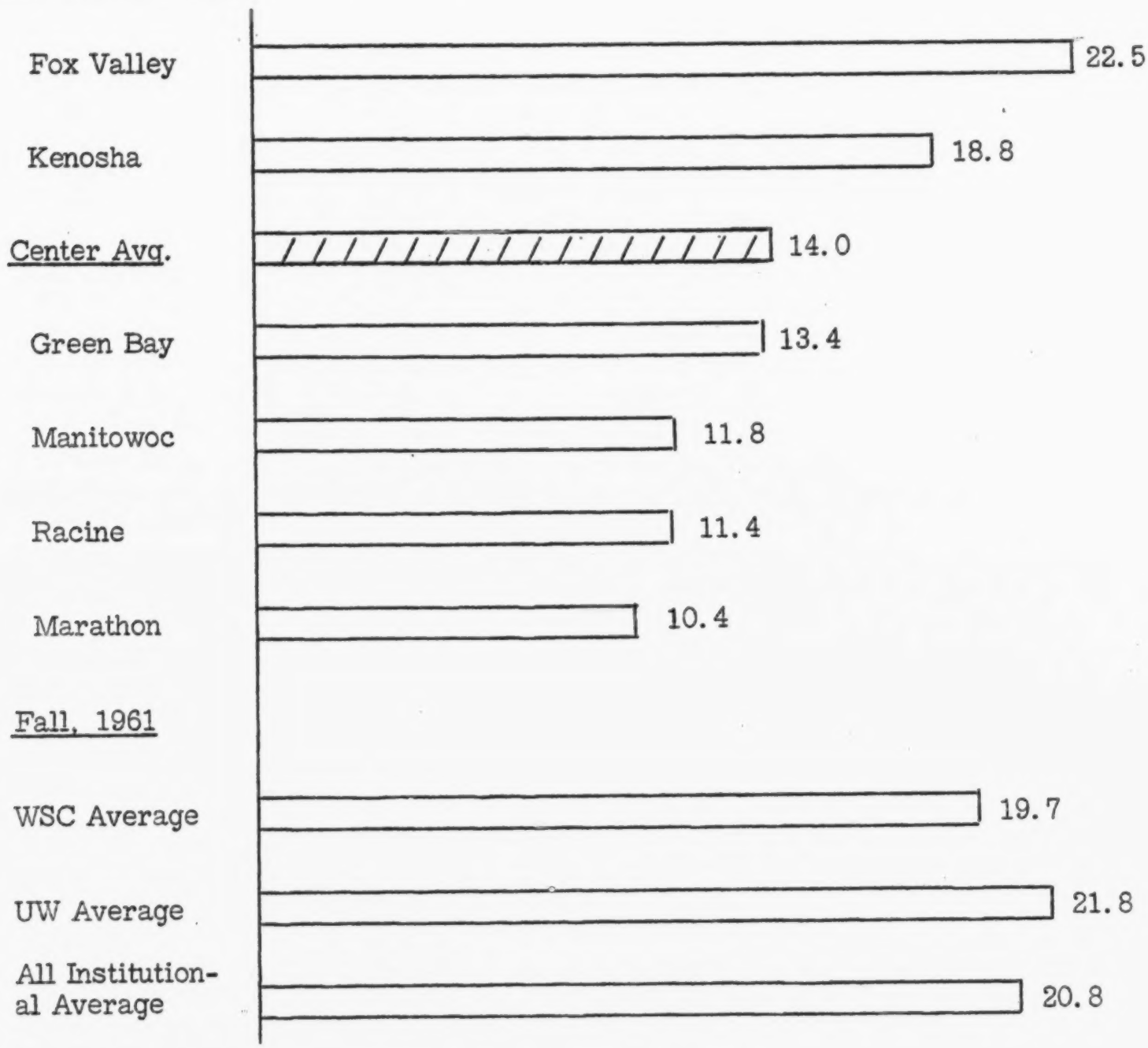


CHART SIXTEEN

PERCENT OF STUDENT STATIONS UTILIZED FOR LABORATORIES
DURING SCHEDULED PERIODS

Fall, 1962

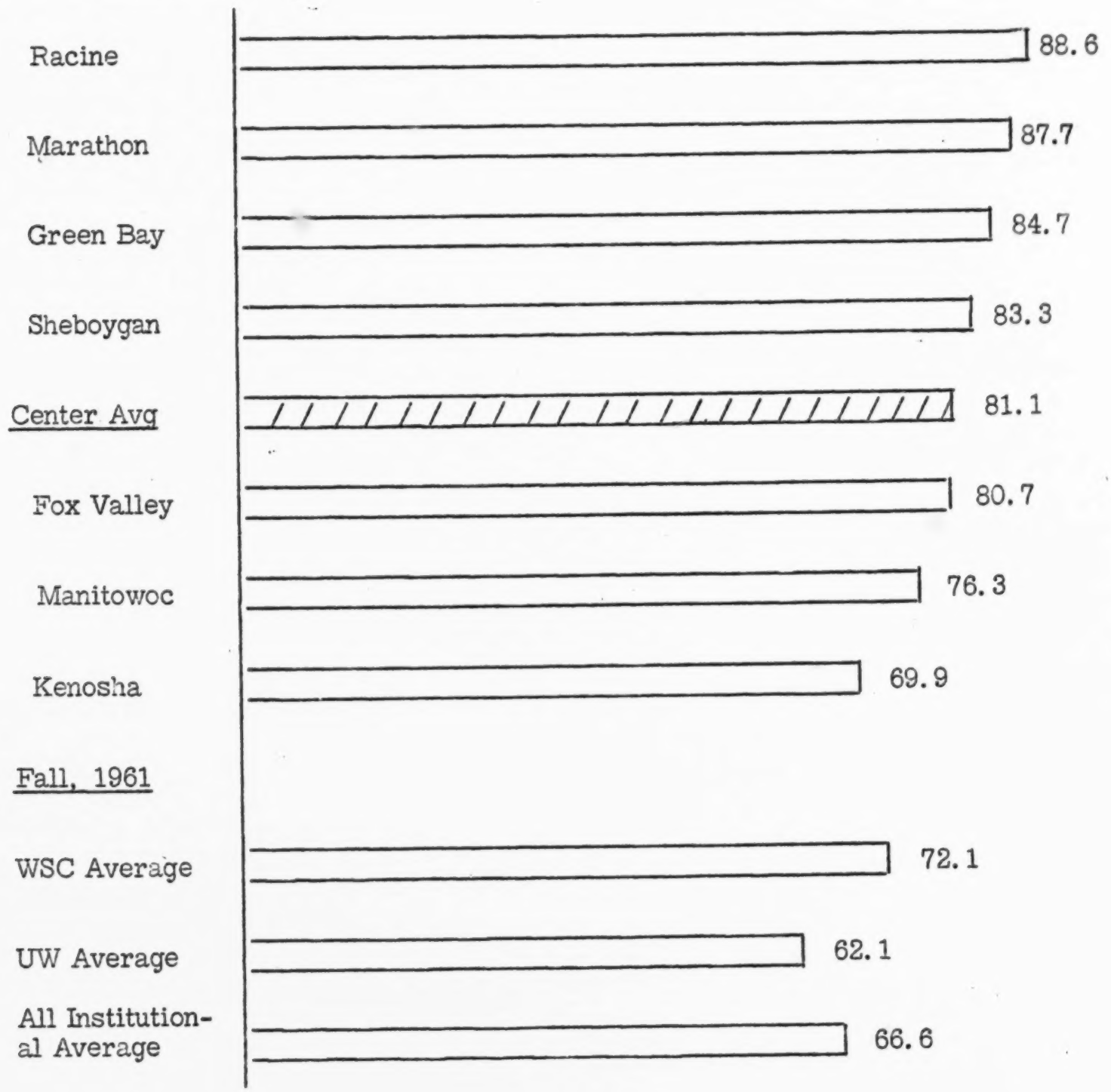


CHART SEVENTEEN

UTILIZATION OF LABORATORIES BY STUDENT STATION CAPACITY
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

Percent of Laboratory by Capacity		Average Room Periods Used	Percent Student Stations Occupied	Assn. Sq. Ft. Per Stu. Sta.
Fox Valley	%			
1 - 20	25	24.0	81.0	92.6
21 - 50	75	22.3	81.0	43.5
Green Bay				
1 - 20	25	10.0	80.5	67.4
21 - 50	75	14.5	85.4	43.1
Kenosha				
21 - 50	100	18.8	69.9	58.6
Manitowoc				
1 - 20	25	3.0	115.0*	76.8
21 - 50	75	14.7	74.3	59.6
Marathon				
1 - 20	50	11.3	89.9	77.2
21 - 50	50	13.0	86.5	60.1
Racine				
1 - 20	20	6.0	105.0*	52.9
21 - 50	80	10.2	87.0	38.3

*These two laboratories are utilized in excess of student station capacity, probably by crowding two students to a single student station.

The Analysis of Room Distribution During Scheduled Periods (Charts Eighteen through Twenty-Three) for the six Centers controlling their own laboratories shows a pattern which is much the same as that for classrooms. The heaviest utilization of laboratories occurs during the mid-morning and early afternoon hours. No Saturday laboratory periods are scheduled, and few Friday or late afternoon periods.

CHART EIGHTEEN

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% LABORATORIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, FOX VALLEY

Fall, 1962

4 Laboratories

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	25	25	25	25	0	0
2	75	63	75	63	0	0
3	88	100	88	100	0	0
4	75	50	75	50	0	0
5	25	25	25	25	0	0
6	25	50	25	50	0	0
7	75	75	75	75	0	0
8	50	63	50	63	0	0
9	0	50	0	50	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	50	0	50	0	0	0
12	50	0	50	0	0	0
13	25	0	25	0	0	0
14	13	0	13	0	0	0

CHART NINETEEN

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% LABORATORIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, GREEN BAY

Fall, 1962

8 Laboratories

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	13	0	13	0	0	0
2	25	25	25	25	0	0
3	38	38	38	38	13	0
4	25	13	25	13	13	0
5	0	13	0	13	0	0
6	50	25	50	38	13	0
7	50	63	50	75	13	0
8	38	50	38	63	0	0
9	38	50	38	38	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	25	0	25	0	0	0
12	25	13	25	0	0	0
13	31	13	31	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHART TWENTY

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% LABORATORIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, KENOSHA

Fall, 1962

4 Laboratories

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	0	25	0	0	0	0
2	75	50	75	0	25	0
3	75	100	75	75	50	0
4	50	100	50	100	25	0
5	0	13	0	0	38	0
6	75	50	50	25	25	0
7	100	75	50	50	13	0
8	25	50	0	50	0	0
9	25	25	0	25	0	0
10	13	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	25	0	25	0	0	0
13	25	0	25	0	0	0
14	25	0	25	0	0	0

CHART TWENTY-ONE

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% LABORATORIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, MANITOWOC

Fall, 1962

4 Laboratories

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	0	25	0	25	0	0
2	25	25	25	25	25	0
3	25	0	50	25	25	0
4	0	25	25	50	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	25	0
7	50	25	50	25	25	0
8	50	25	50	25	0	0
9	25	25	50	25	0	0
10	25	0	50	0	0	0
11	25	0	50	0	0	0
12	25	0	50	0	0	0
13	25	0	50	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHART TWENTY-TWO

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% LABORATORIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, MARATHON

Fall, 1962

7 Laboratories*

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	14	0	14	0	14	0
2	43	14	43	14	29	0
3	29	43	29	29	14	0
4	0	29	14	14	14	0
5	14	29	29	29	0	0
6	29	29	43	29	0	0
7	29	29	43	29	0	0
8	29	29	14	29	0	0
9	0	14	0	14	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	14	0	14	0	0
12	0	29	0	29	0	0
13	0	29	0	29	0	0
14	0	7	0	7	0	0

*One specialized teaching laboratory, a special tissue culture laboratory, had no regularly scheduled classes assigned in the fall of 1962 and has been excluded from these calculations.

CHART TWENTY-THREE

PERCENT OF ROOM PERIOD USE OF 100% LABORATORIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTERS, RACINE

Fall, 1962

5 Laboratories

Period	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	20	20	20	20	0	0
2	40	40	40	40	0	0
3	20	60	20	60	0	0
4	0	60	0	60	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	20	40	20	40	20	0
7	80	40	80	60	20	0
8	60	0	60	20	0	0
9	20	0	20	20	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0

OFFICES

The definition of offices for this study of the University Centers is the same as that used in the facilities survey for the University and State Colleges in the fall of 1961: A room or suite of rooms with office-type equipment that is assigned to one or more staff members for the performance of administrative, clerical, or faculty duties other than meeting of classes. Auxiliary rooms such as waiting rooms, office file and supply rooms, interconnecting corridors within a suite of offices, private toilets and clothes closets are included as part of the appropriate offices. Space included in this "office" category is limited to instructional and administrative office space. Offices which are used for functions of extension and public service at the Centers, or are a part of the libraries are included in those categories and not in this classification.

The six Centers which are housed in their own facilities have an average of 140.2 assignable square feet of office space per full-time equivalent occupant, ranging from 117.7 at Racine to 210.7 at Marathon County (Chart Twenty-Four). The average for the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1961 was 117.0, for the State Colleges, 136.9, and for all-institutions, 122.5. In 1958, the corresponding figure for the Centers was 105.6. Thus, the Centers have a higher figure than the Coordinating Committee standard of 120 assignable square feet per full-time equivalent occupant although the office space average at the Centers is very close to that at the State Colleges. It should be added that the Centers have a special situation as far as office space is concerned because of the relatively large number of part-time faculty who must be provided some office

facilities.

Fifty-nine percent of the University Center staff in these six Centers is provided one-occupant office space. In 1958 this figure was 58 percent. For the University and State Colleges in the fall of 1961 the comparable figure in one-occupant office space was 66 percent.

CHART TWENTY-FOUR

OFFICES

University Center	Assgn. Sq. Ft. of Office Space	No. of Occupants	Assgn. Sq. Ft. Per FTE Occupant
Fox Valley	3,316	27.25	121.7
Green Bay	5,929	42.25	140.3
Kenosha	3,678	27.50	133.7
Manitowoc	2,860	23.00	124.3
Marathon	4,846	23.00	210.7
Racine	3,047	25.89	117.7
TOTAL	23,676	168.89	140.2

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE OTHER THAN CLASSROOMS, TEACHING LABORATORIES, AND OFFICES

Active instructional space other than classrooms, teaching laboratories, and offices consists of libraries, auditoriums, and other active instructional space. At seven of the University of Wisconsin Centers the space devoted to these functions is now 27.6 percent, while in 1958 it was only 12.4 percent of

the total active instructional space. Thus the new Center buildings are providing more of the other kinds of instructional space than was previously the case.

Libraries

All seven of the Centers, including Sheboygan, have some Library facilities available for use by students. Chart Twenty-Five indicates an analysis of some of this space. It is interesting to note that the average at Centers of 25 square feet of reading room space per student is comparable to the figure at the State Colleges of 24.7, 24.1 at the University and 24.3 for all-institutions in the fall of 1961.

CHART TWENTY-FIVE

Center	Total Sq. Ft. of Reading Rms.	Seating Capacity	Sq. Feet Reading Room Per Seat	Volume Capacity	Current Volumes
Fox Valley	1,860	75	24.8	4,000	3,000
Green Bay	3,395	109	31.1	12,000	6,500
Kenosha	2,114	70	30.2	8,000	6,000
Manitowoc	1,728	100*	17.3	unknown	2,500
Marathon	3,141	152	20.7	10,060	5,000
Racine	2,268	75	30.2	6,700	6,500
Sheboygan	792	30	26.4	unknown	(Est) 350
TOTAL	15,298	611	25.0		29,850

*Equipped with temporary reading tables.

Auditoriums

Six of the seven Centers whose facilities have been analyzed have auditoriums available. The exception is the Racine Center which does not have such space. An auditorium is defined as any room possessing a stage, audience seating and facilities for the purposes of presenting dramatic plays, concerts and similar events. In most cases, the Center auditoriums are also used some time during the week as classrooms for one course or more, and the seating area was prorated between classrooms and auditorium space on the basis of class hours assigned. Chart Twenty-Six indicates the auditorium space available in the Centers.

CHART TWENTY-SIX

SUMMARY OF AUDITORIUM AREAS AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

Center	Total Assignable Sq. Feet *	Sq. Feet Per Student Enrolled	Number of Seats	Seating as Percent of Enrollment
Fox Valley	408	.9**	65	14
Green Bay	4,096	6.9	175	30
Kenosha	2,065	3.8	300	55
Manitowoc	4,044	17.4	300	129
Marathon	3,892	10.0	220	56
Sheboygan	1,016	6.2	125	76
TOTAL	15,521	6.5	1,185	49

* Area prorated according to split-function use

** Fox Valley has a large lecture room holding 158 seats which has regular classes scheduled all through the week. This area has not been included as auditorium.

The comparable figures for the State Colleges and the University in the fall of 1961 showed an average of 4.2 square feet of auditorium space per student enrolled at the State Colleges and 1.1 square feet at the University, with an all-institutional average of 2.4 square feet. At the State Colleges an average of 42 percent of the students enrolled could be accommodated in auditoriums while only 19.9 percent could be seated at the University. The all-institutional average was 29.2 percent. The Center average of 49 percent is thus very close to that at the State Colleges.

Other active instructional space at the six Centers controlling their own facilities include conference rooms, departmental storage facilities, laboratory and lecture preparation rooms (when utilized for more than one laboratory or lecture room), and even a greenhouse at the Green Bay and Kenosha Centers. It is significant to note that in the 1958 survey only the Green Bay Center had other active instructional space available; the new buildings which have been constructed since that time have provided this more specialized space.

Chart Twenty-Seven gives a breakdown of all of the active instructional space at each of the seven Centers included in this study. The Center average of 58.9 square feet per student enrolled compares with the all-institutional average of 57.3 for the University and State Colleges in the fall of 1961.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE NON-INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE

All seven of the Centers surveyed have active non-instructional space, defined as all active areas not specifically assignable to one of the previous

categories. These areas are summarized in Chart Twenty-Eight. Five of the seven Centers, Kenosha and Sheboygan being the exceptions, have space assigned to extension and public service activities. Only two Centers--Green Bay and Marathon County--have physical education facilities specifically available for their use although in the case of Marathon County this space in the County Youth Building is on a shared basis with other groups authorized by the Marathon County Board. It was indicated that some of the Centers without physical education space make use of other local facilities, such as YMCA gymnasiums on an ad hoc basis, for example, during the basketball season. No physical education courses of an activity character are scheduled at any of the Centers, although a credit course in first aid is offered at Green Bay and Marathon County, usually every other year.

Space in auxiliary enterprises includes cafeterias, student activities rooms, lounges, locker space, health rooms and miscellaneous areas assignable to this category. Five of the Centers, Racine and Sheboygan excepted, have space available for a cafeteria in their own buildings whether a food facility is actually in operation or not. All of the seven Centers have space available for student lounges and student activities.

The average assignable square feet of active non-instructional space at these seven Centers per student enrolled in 1962 was 21.6. At the State Colleges in the fall of 1961 the average was 50.5 and at the University 63.6. The all-institutional average for the University and the State Colleges was 58.1 assignable square feet per student enrolled.

SUMMARY OF INACTIVE AREAS

Three Centers--Green Bay, Kenosha, and Manitowoc, have inactive areas, all rooms in which equipment has not yet been installed. Two of these are laboratories, and the space at Manitowoc in this category is a dark room.

SUMMARY OF NON-ASSIGNABLE SPACE

Chart Twenty-Nine indicates the non-assignable areas available at six University of Wisconsin Centers in the fall of 1962, with a breakdown for each Center. This space includes circulatory areas such as corridors, lobbies, hallways, stairs, and the like; rest rooms; custodial and service areas; and non-usable space such as unfinished basements even though they may sometimes be utilized for dead storage. The Center average of 26.9 percent of net square feet devoted to non-assignable floor space compares with the State College average of 24.6 percent, the University figure of 24.8 percent and the all-institutional average of 24.8 percent in the fall of 1961.

SUMMARY

This completes the analysis of the physical facilities and space utilization at the University of Wisconsin Centers in the fall of 1962, a summary of which is shown in Chart Thirty. No overall conclusion can be reached about facilities or utilization, although it would seem appropriate to note that as Center enrollments increase and new buildings or additions are constructed, it may be expected that these parts of the University system will have more complex space requirements. Furthermore, comparisons among the Centers themselves and between the Center system and the University and State Colleges will be-

come more meaningful. It is probably true, however, that because of the particular character of the Center educational programs their physical facilities and space utilization will be somewhat different from the other parts of the Wisconsin system of public higher education.

CHART TWENTY-SEVEN

SUMMARY OF ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET OF ACTIVE INSTRUCTIONAL AREA
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

Fall, 1962

University Centers	Class-Rooms	Teaching Labs.	Offices	Libraries *	Auditoriums	Other Active Instructional	Total	Sq. Ft. Per Student Enrolled
Fox Valley	4,625	5,400	3,316	2,231	408	329	16,309	34.3
Green Bay	10,250	10,016	5,929	4,346	4,096	3,543	38,180	64.7
Kenosha	9,184	6,916	3,678	2,330	2,065	2,774	26,947	49.1
Manitowoc	7,423	6,539	2,860	3,043	4,044	1,466	25,375	109.4
Marathon	10,203	8,952	4,346	3,773	3,892	2,365	34,531	88.5
Racine	6,592	4,738	3,047	2,934	-	472	17,783	38.8
Sheboygan	5,708	990	832	792	1,016	-	9,338	56.9
TOTAL	53,985	43,551	24,508	19,449	15,521	11,449	168,463	58.9

*Includes library office and work room, as well as reading room space.

Fall, 1961 University Average	59.7
State College Average	54.0
All Institutional Average	57.3

CHART TWENTY-EIGHT

SUMMARY OF ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET OF ACTIVE NON-INSTRUCTIONAL AREA
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

FALL, 1962

University Center	Research	Ext. & P.S.	Phy. Ed.	Lab. School	Auxiliary Enterprise	Physical Plant	Other Active Non-Instructional	Total	Sq. Ft. Per Student Enrolled
Fox Valley		780			3,385	739	960	5,864	12.3
Green Bay		2,424	10,321		5,974	3,352		22,071	37.4
Kenosha					4,690	1,741		6,431	11.7
Manitowoc		295			5,554	1,443	1,692	8,984	38.7
Marathon		276	6,251*		3,613	2,725		12,865	33.0
Racine		290			1,912	1,935		4,137	9.0
Sheboygan					1,467			1,467	8.9
TOTAL		4,065	16,572		26,595	11,935	2,652	61,819	21.6

* Only half of the space available in this facility has been prorated for Center use, since other groups use the building the remaining period of time.

Fall, 1961

University Average	63.6
State College Average	
All-Institutional Aver	

CHART TWENTY-NINE

SUMMARY OF INACTIVE AND NON-ASSIGNABLE FLOOR SPACE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

FALL, 1962

University Center	Non-Assignable Areas: Circulatory	Rest Rooms	Custodial	Non-Usable & Other Non-Assignable	Total	% of Net Sq. Ft. Devoted to Non-Assignable	Inactive Areas
Fox Valley	7,544	604	2,052	3,154	13,354	37.6	
Green Bay	13,478	1,858	4,813		20,149	24.9	613
Kenosha	8,242	1,122	2,834	302	12,500	26.9	597
Manitowoc	7,696	1,108	2,104		10,908	23.9	388
Marathon	7,694	957	8,485	634	17,770	27.3	
Racine	5,799	452	334		6,585	23.1	
Total	50,453	6,101	20,622	4,090	81,266	26.9	1,598

Fall, 1961

University Average	24.8
State College Average	24.6
All-Institutional Average	24.8

CHART THIRTY

SUMMARY OF TOTAL SPACE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTERS

FALL, 1962

University Centers	Active Instructional	Active Non-Instructional	Inactive Area	Non-Assignable	Total Space	Sq. Ft. Per Student Enrolled
Fox Valley	16,309	5,864		13,354	35,527	74.8
Green Bay	38,180	22,071	613	20,149	81,013	137.3
Kenosha	26,947	6,431	597	12,500	46,475	84.7
Manitowoc	25,375	8,984	388	10,908	45,655	196.8
Marathon	34,531	12,865		17,770	65,166	167.1
Racine	17,783	4,137		6,585	28,505	62.2
Sheboygan	9,338	1,467			10,805	65.9
TOTAL	168,463	61,819	1,598	81,266	313,146	109.6

Fall, 1961

University Average	166.5
State College Average	143.0
All-Institutional Average	156.6